DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 407 185 PS 025 520

AUTHOR Rothenberg, Dianne

TITLE ZhiChi QingChunQi NuSheng De FaZhan (Supporting Girls in

Early Adolescence). ERIC Digest.

INSTITUTION ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood

Education, Champaign, IL.

SPONS AGENCY Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED),

Washington, DC.

REPORT NO EDO-PS-97-5

PUB DATE Mar 97

NOTE 7p.; For English version, see ED 386 331.

CONTRACT RR93002007

PUB TYPE ERIC Publications (071) EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Academic Achievement; Cultural Differences; *Early

Adolescents; *Females; Intermediate Grades; Junior High Schools; Parent Child Relationship; Physical Development;

Self Concept; *Self Esteem; *Sex Differences; Sex

Stereotypes; Teacher Student Relationship

IDENTIFIERS Adolescent Attitudes; ERIC Digests

ABSTRACT

Results of national studies suggest that for girls, the middle grades can be a time of significant decline in self-esteem and academic achievement. Reasons for this decline are not clearly indicated by research, but it is likely that multiple factors are involved. One factor is the preferential treatment boys receive in the classroom. Out-of-school factors include girls' observations about the different status of men and women in society. A third factor relates to cultural differences in sex role socialization. Researchers have observed other consequences associated with a general loss of self-esteem in preadolescent girls. For example, compared to boys, adolescent girls experience greater stress, are twice as likely to be depressed, and are four times as likely to attempt suicide. Girls' depression has been found to be linked to negative feelings about their bodies and appearance. In order to support and encourage preadolescent girls, parents can: (1) begin early to nurture freedom from stereotyped expectations; (2) inquire regularly about their daughters' participation in school; (3) listen to their daughters' questions and complaints about peers, siblings, and adults; and (4) be aware that girls receive conflicting messages about their worth and place in our culture. Likewise, teachers can find ways to develop gender-fair curricula; encourage girls to enroll and participate in all academic courses; and deal directly with issues of gender. School administrators can develop and enforce policies against gender-related harassment and can ensure that school programs offer equal opportunities to boys and girls. (BC)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made

* from the original domument. *

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

- AThis document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- □ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

ERIC DIGEST

March 1997 • EDO-PS-97-5

Clearinghouse on Elementary and

Early Childhood Education

University of :filinois • 51 Gerty Drive • Champaign, IL 61820-7469 (217) 333-1386 • (800) 583-4135 • ericeece@uiuc.edu

支持青春期女生的發展 (Supporting Girls in Early Adolescence)

戴安·羅森柏格(Dianne Rothenberg)

自我概念和學業成勸

在中學階段,發展積極的自我概念是一項重要的任務。許多教育者認為,女生進入青春期,學校表現有大幅度的下降(Orenstein, 1994)。整體來說,女生在自然學科方面有下降趨勢,而男生相對没有這種情况。而且這種性别差别還不斷擴大(Backes, 1994)。全國教育項目評估(MAEP)的調查結果表明從1978年到1986年,九歲和十三歲的男生和女生的自然學科的成劑差距不斷拉大。女生成劑呈下降趨勢(Mullis & Jenkins, 1988)。自我概念下降和成劑下降之間的關係提醒我們關注女生在學校、家庭中的特别需要,家長和教師尤其要關心這一階段女生的成長。

自尊心下降連帶學業退步的原因,目前研究還没有滿意的解

釋,但很大的可能性是多種因素共同作用的結果。AAUU研究發現教師給予男生更積極的對待。例如,老師更多地提問男生,批改他们的作業時會給詳細、建設性的建議和批評。男生有争執、反抗、或發脾氣時,老師對他们比對女生更寬容(AAUU, 1991; Orenstein, 1994)。

校外的因素也起很大的作用。一些觀察者認為随著年齡的增大,女生觀察到的女性的社會角色會影響他們的自我期望。如果她們發現女性的社會地位比男性低,她們自然會推斷女生不如男生而感到自卑(Debold, 1995)。

性别角色社會化的文化差異也有很大的影響。這種情形在某 些文化中會更為明顯,父母對玩具、衣物、活動和玩伴的態度和 選擇都會影響到女生的自我感覺。

種族、階層在一定的程度上也會影響女生對校內外經驗的態度(Brown & Gilligan, 1993)。比如,AAUW (1991)研究發現, 黑人、拉丁美洲的女生表現出更明顯的自尊心下降趨勢,以及對學校生活的不滿。奧倫斯坦(Grenstein, 1994)的研究發現拉丁美國人的輟學率大大高于其他種族。

自我形象和體形、外貌

除了學業退步,研究者還注意到與女生整體自尊心下降相連的其他後果。與男生相比,青春期的女生經歷更强烈的緊張、情緒低落、和自殺企圖。感到苦悶企圖自殺的女生比男生多出四五倍(Debold, 1995, p. 23)。研究者認為女生的消極情緒與他們對自我的體形、外貌的消極看法有密切關係。糟糕的自我身體、外貌看法,在青春期女生中比在男生中普遍的多(Orenstein, 1994)。儘管很難確定哪種因素導致了這種情形。但是大眾傳媒、電影、圖書、玩具和時裝工業都對女生健康的心理發展帶來了威脅(Sautny, 1995)。

研究者把自我形象問題歸寫"完美女孩"和"好女孩"綜合症(Brown & Gilligan, 1993; McDonald & Rogers, 1995)。根據他們的看法,許多中產階級的女孩到十歲左右,逐漸內化的信息和期望使她們形成了"完美女孩"的理想一漂亮、善良、順從、没有壞主意和壞心眼。她們壓抑自己的能力、感情,不表達憤怒,使自己符合完美的女性形象。她們試圖從他人的眼光來判斷自我,懷疑自我價值。青春期的女孩還面臨這樣的挑戰:整合來自多方面一社會、家庭、學校的不一致的要求和價值(Dehold, 1995)。

支持、幫助青春期女生的策略

家長、教師和教育管理者可以從以下幾個方面著手支持肯春期女生的成長。

家長:(Smutny,1995)

- •家長應從定型化的教育方式中解放出來。為女孩提供較全面的玩具,而不僅僅是定型的女孩玩具,允許女孩觀看反映積極的傳統或非傳統的女性、男性角色的電視節目;
 - 鼓勵、培養男孩關心愛護他人的品質;
 - 带女孩去她感興趣的職業地點,培養對工作的興趣;
- · 經常詢問了解女兒在學校、學業上的參與情况, 向老師了 解她們的優缺點;
- 傾聽女兒的問題、抱怨和對同伴、兄弟和成人的評論,試 從談話中了解真正的問題所在。如果有問題,有没有撒謊的成份 在;
- · 注意到女孩可能接受到來自學校、電影、電視等方面的相互矛盾、不一致的有關自我價值的觀念,以及對女性社會角色的定義和信息。家長可以利用這些信息,以及與年齡相遭應的故事、傳記讓她們了解成功、堅强的女性。

教師: (Debold, 1995; Backes, 1994)

- ·努力探索性别公平的教學。男教師或是女教師都應試著從 女生的角度考慮教學,自問這些問題:女生會怎麼看我教的內容 和教的方法?通過我的教學,女生獲得了什么樣的價值觀?
- 鼓勵女生參加學術活動,尤其是自然科學和數學,並不斷 鼓勵女生在這些方面取得的成就;
- ·組織與年齡相應的有關權利、性别、種族和政治的討論, 批判地接受教材中的有關觀點。

教育管理者:

- · 制定有關的學校制度、規定、和政策堅决制止學生或教師 對女生的性醫擾;
 - 檢查教師或課程是否寫女生和男生提供了同等的機會;
- 把提高女生的自尊心和學業成就列為學校的一項工作任務。

結賠

無論在家或是在學校,成人都可以教育女孩有關自我、自我價值、女性社會地位的問題。德博(Debold, 1995)認為女生需要成人的支持和幫助去面對過時了的男女性别定型,保證女生在校内校外的成就都得到認同和肯定,創造環境使女生能自由表達思想、嘗試錯誤、表現對學習的與趣--通過以上方法,家長、教師和教育管理者就能有力的促進女生青春期的發展。

譯者: 王曉慧(Translated by Xiaohui Wang)

引用文獻(For more information):

American Association of University Women (AAUW). (1991).

Shortchanging Girls, Shortchanging America. A Nationwide Poll to Assess Self-Esteem, Educational Experiences, Interest in Math and Science, and Career Aspirations of Girls and Boys Ages 9-15. Washington, DC: Author. ED 348 657.

Backes, John S. (1994). Bridging the Gender Gap: Self-Concept in the Middle Grades. Schools in the Middle 3(3, February):19-23. EJ 483 319.

Brown, Lyn Mikel, and Carol Gilligan. (1993). Meeting at the Crossroads: Women's Psychology and Girls' Development. New York: Ballantine.

Debold, Elizabeth. (1995). Helping Girls Survive the Middle Grades. Principal 74(3, January):22-24. EJ 496 198.

Elium, Jeanne, and Don Elium. (1994). Raising a Daughter: Parents and the Awakening of a Healthy Woman. Berkeley, CA: Celestial Arts.

McDonald, Linda, and Linda Rogers. (1995). Who Waits for the White Knight? Training in Nice. Paper presented at the American Educational Research Association. PS 023 492.

Mullis, Ina V.S. and Lynn B. Jenkins. (1988). The Science Report Card: Elements of Risk and Recovery. Princeton, NJ: The Educational Testing Service. ED 300 265.

Orenstein, Peggy (1994). Schoolgirls: Young Women, Self-Esteem, and the Confidence Gap. New York: Doubleday.

Sadker, Myra, and David Sadker. (1994). Failing at Fairness: How America's Schools Cheat Girls. New York: Scribner's.

Smutny, Joan F. (1995). Mixed Messages: What Are We Telling Our Gifted Girls? PTA Today 20(4, March/April): 30-31.

凡標有ED(ERIC文獻), EJ(ERIC期刊), 或PS的文獻都引自 ERIC數據庫。絕大多數文獻在世界九百多個縮微文獻庫都可以查 尋到。也可以通過EDRS(電話: 8888-443-ERIC)訂購。期刊文章可從原版雜誌、圖書館際借閱服務、或文章複印中心獲得,如UMI(電話: 8888-732-8616) 或ISI(電話:8888-523-1858)。

本刊物是由美國教育部下屬教育改善和研究室資助(OERI), 合同號 DERR93882887。文章所表達的觀點並不代表OERI的立場 和政策。ERIC 文描歸屬出版業,可以免費複印。